

THE ENLIGHTENMENT

The ENLIGHTENMENT had F.A.S.T. thinkers

- **F**-Fueled democratic revolutions around the world (American/French)
- **A**-Applied reason to the Human World (gov't, law)
- **S**-Stimulated religious tolerance
- **T**-Taught that our rights come from natural law **NOT** the government.

Non est potestas Super Terram quam Comparatur ei Job 41. 24.

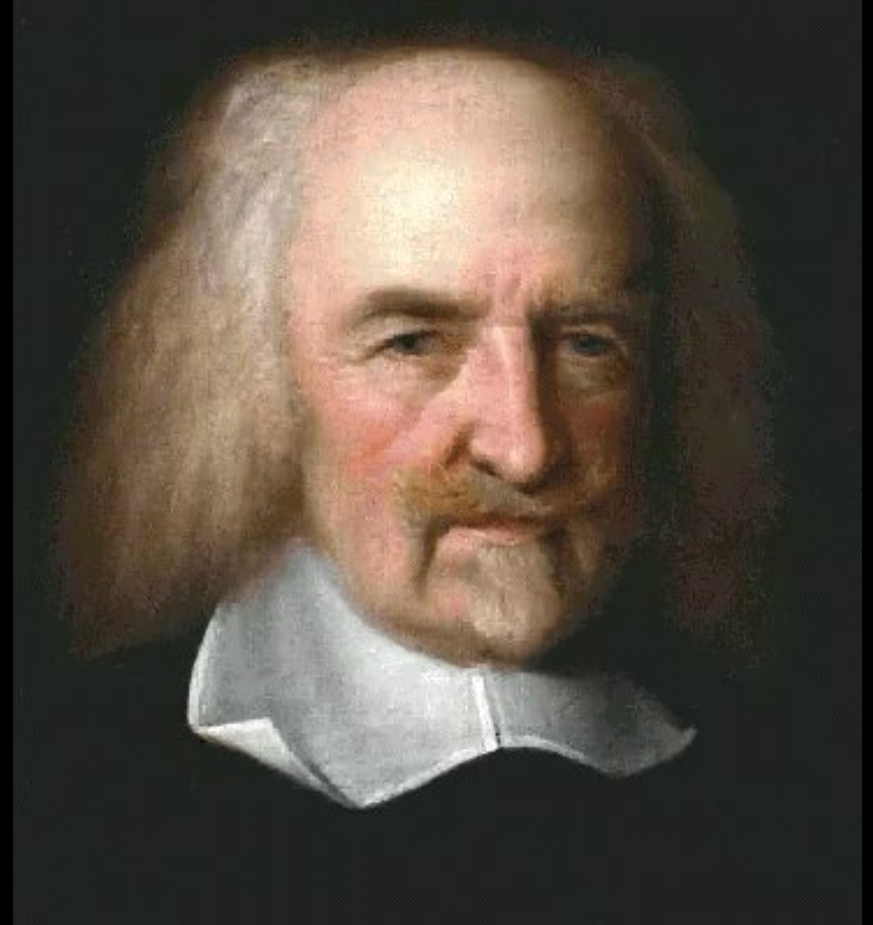


Thomas Hobbes (England)

Book-Leviathan, 1651

“People are naturally wicked and primitive and need a strong government.”

- State must have central power to manage people's behavior, not from divine sources.
- Supported Absolute Monarchs-if fair.



TWO
TREATISES
OF
Government:

In the former,
The false Principles, and Foundation
OF
Sir ROBERT FILMER,
And his FOLLOWERS,
ARE
Detected and Overthrown.

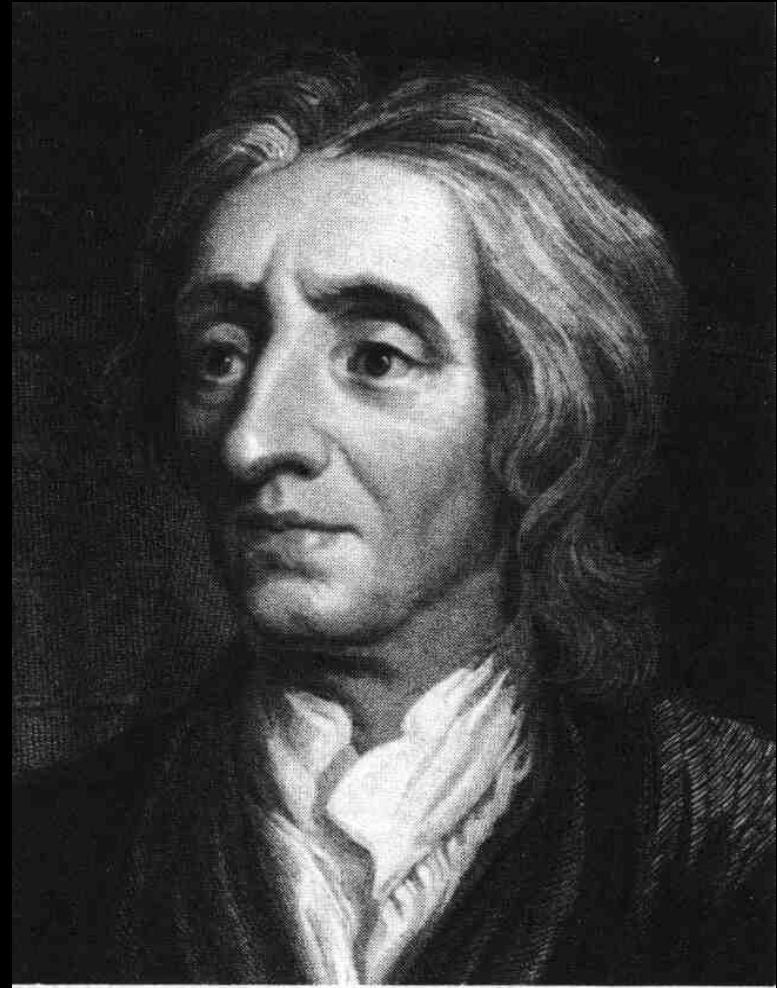
The latter is an
ESSAY
CONCERNING THE
True Original, Extent, and End
OF
Civil Government.

LONDON,
Printed for Awnsham Churchill, at the Black
Swan in Ave-Mary-Lane, by Amen-
Corner, 1690.

John Locke (England)- Life, Liberty, Locke

*Book-Two Treatises of
Government, 1690*

- *Life, liberty, and property are natural rights, **and government exists to protect those rights.**
- *When government fails to do so, the people have the right to change it. Monarchs are not chosen by God.
- · Hypothesis: people should be sovereign (rule)



THE
S P I R I T
OF
L A W S.

Translated from the FRENCH of

M. D E S E C O N D A T,
BARON DE MONTESQUIEU,

By Mr. N U G E N T.

V O L. I.

..... *Prolem sine matre creatam.*

The S E C O N D E D I T I O N corrected and
considerably improved.

L O N D O N,

Printed for J. NOURSE, and P. VAILLANT, in the Strand.

MDCCLII.

1752

Charles-Louis de Montesquieu (France)



Book-The Spirit of the Laws, 1748

-The best form of government includes a separation of powers. -

These branches should be the executive, the legislative and the judicial.

****Separated Many Branches for you**

· -Observation: “When the legislature & executive are united in the same person, there is no liberty (freedom)”

DU CONTRAT
SOCIAL;
OU
PRINCIPES
DU DROIT
POLITIQUE.

Par J. J. ROUSSEAU, Citoyen
" de Geneve.

Dicamus leges.

Fœderis æquas

Æneid. XI.

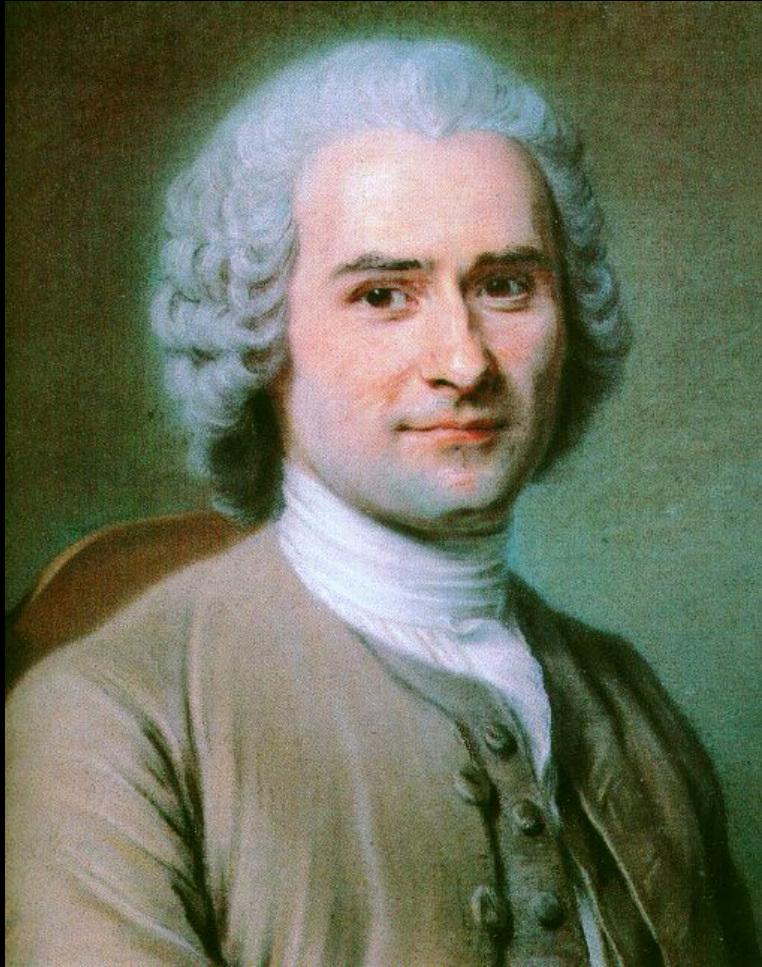
*Edition Sans Cartons, à laquelle on a ajouté
une Lettre de l'Auteur au seul Ami qui lui
reste dans le monde.*



A AMSTERDAM,
Chez MARC - MICHEL REY.

M. DCC. LXII.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau (France)



*Book-The Social Contract,
1762*

-Government comes from the
consent of the governed.

*Government is a contract
between rulers and the people.*

*Roussocial Contract

· · - Hypothesis: Gov' t is contract
between people & rulers. Gov' t
must be what people want.

A portrait of Voltaire, a French Enlightenment philosopher, writer, and historian. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a dark coat with a white cravat and a large, curly wig. He is holding a book in his left hand and looking slightly to the right with a gentle smile.

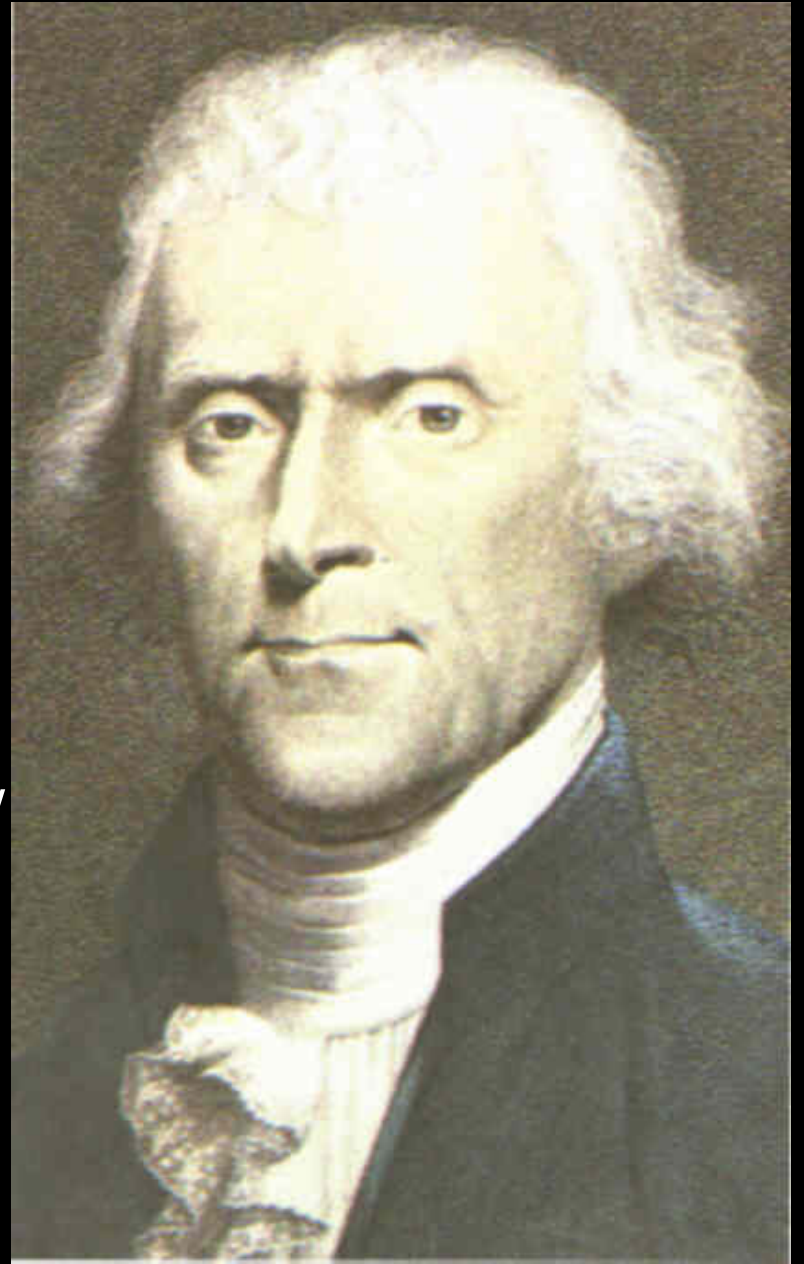
Voltaire has Long Hair (1694-1778)

- -Observation: Life is better with liberty
- -Hypothesis: Freedom of speech & religion, separation of church & state
- - "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."
- Religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism

Thomas Jefferson (The United States)

*The Declaration of
Independence, 1776*

All men have certain unalienable rights (life, liberty, pursuit of happiness), and when the government abuses these rights, the people have the right to overthrow the government. Other documents incorporating Enlightened ideas are the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. — He has refused his assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. — He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Strangers; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature. — He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. — He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefit of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Government: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging war against us. — He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complement the works of death, destruction and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Relief in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered by a repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow those usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of concinnity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Wilton Gwinnett
Sylvan Mallett
Geo. Walton

John Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

Edward Rutledge

Thos. Mifflin
Thomas Lynch
Arthur Middleton

Samuel Chase
Wm. Paine
Robt. Rouse
Crisp. Gist of Augusta

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Th. Jefferson
Wm. Harrison
Thos. Nelson
Carver Braxton

John Hancock
Robt. Morris
Benjamin Rush
Ben. Franklin
John Morton

Geo. Clymer
Thos. Smith
Geo. Taylor
James Wilson
Geo. Ross
Caleb Bingham
Thos. Mifflin

Charles Carroll
John Adams
Lewis Morris

Richd. Stockton
John Mifflin
John B. Smith
John Adams
Abra. Clark

Joshua Bartlett
Wm. Hooper
Saml. Adams
John Adams
Robt. Treat Paine

Steph. Hopkins
William Ellery
Roger Sherman
John Huntington
Thos. Mifflin
Oliver Wolcott
Nathl. W. Johnson

People of the Enlightenment -1600s & 1700s

Name	From	Wrote	Main Ideas
 Locke	England	Two Treatises on Gov't	-Observation: gov't exists to "preserve life, liberty, & property" -Hypothesis: people should be sovereign (rule) -Hypothesis: monarchs not chosen by God
 Hobbes	England	Leviathan	-Observation: Life without gov't is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, & short." -Hypothesis: Absolute gov't needed to control evil behavior (not divine right)
 Montesquieu	France	The Spirit of Laws	-Observation: "When the legislature & executive are united in the same person, there is no liberty (freedom)" -Hypothesis: Gov't must have " <i>Separation of Powers</i> " -- 3 branches
 Rousseau	France	The Social Contract	-Observation: "man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains." - Hypothesis: Gov't is contract between people & rulers. Gov't must be what people want.
 Voltaire	France		-Observation: Life is better with liberty -Hypothesis: Freedom of speech & religion, separation of church & state -"I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it. "

	Locke	Hobbes
People	Reasonable – should be sovereign	Selfish – must be controlled
Purpose of Gov't	Protect natural rights	Control chaos and selfish behavior
Type of Gov't	Democracy – no divine right	Absolute monarchy – no divine right
Rights	Natural rights – life, liberty, property	Give up rights to government
View of Opposite	Hobbes = no rights	Locke = chaos

*The Enlightenment brought
creative energy to the arts and
sciences with composers, artists,
philosophers creating secular
(non-religious) art.*



Baroque Period Johann Sebastian Bach

Baroque period: Bach was a German composer.

Classical Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



- Classical period
- MOST FAMOUS
- Child prodigy

Classical Ludwig van Beethoven



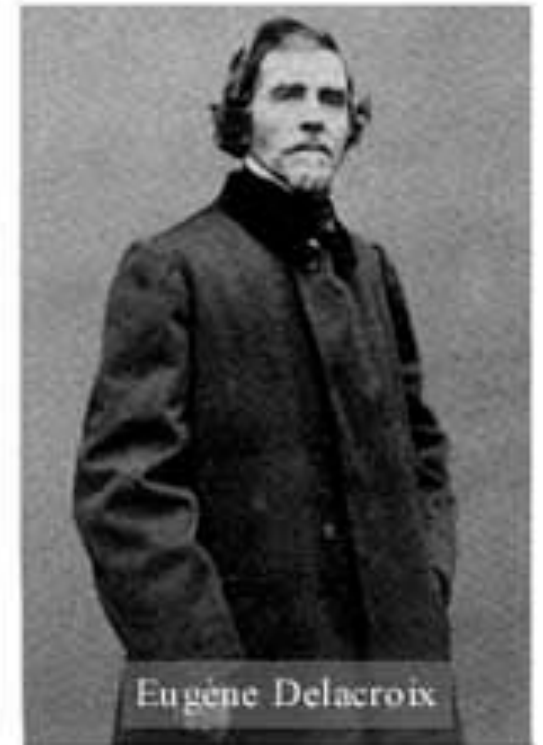
Classical period: a
Classical German
composer known for his
9 symphonies.



French painter Eugene Delacroix,
(1798-1863)

Effects of Enlightenment

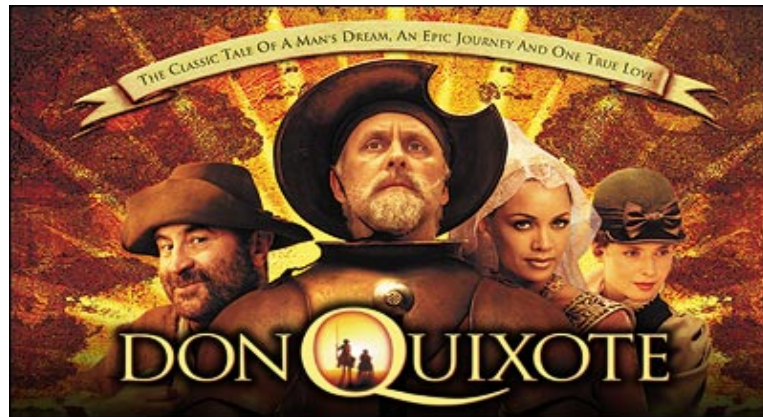
Eugene Delacroix(Romantic School Painter)
painted *Liberty Leading the People*



Enlightenment author

-Cervantes(Spain) wrote *Don Quixote*-the first novel

-the book made fun of knights and the Middle Ages



Effects of Enlightenment- TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES

The technologies during the Enlightenment all scored **A.W.I.N. for Europe**

- **A.W.=All weather** roads improved year round transport and trade
- **I=Improvement** in ship design lowered the cost of transport
- **N=new designs** in farm tools increased productivity (led to agricultural revolution)